represents a considerable extension of the limited range of *S. nimbosa*, which had been known only from the British Islands, and at the same time adds one to the list of "Atlantic species" known from Norway.

ITHACA, N. Y.

NOTES AND NEWS

Dr. W. A. Cannon, of the staff of the Department of Botanical Research of the Carnegie Institution, reached San Francisco in the last week of April after an extended trip to Australia for the prosecution of his work on the root systems of desert plants.

A specimen of *Panicum urvilleanum* Kunth in the National Herbarium collected by W. L. Jepson (no. 6049) near Edom in the Colorado Desert, southern California, shows several spikelets bearing two sterile florets below the well-developed fertile floret. The florets resemble each other as to pubescence. The upper of the two is slightly longer and less pointed than the lower and has a well-developed palea. In the lower no palea has been observed, the lemma only being present. Sixteen other specimens from North and South America in the National Herbarium have been examined but in all the spikelets appear to be normal. So far as known this is the only species of *Panicum* showing a departure from the single sterile (or staminate) floret, characteristic of the tribe Paniceae. In *Lasiacis anomala* of the same tribe recently described* the spikelets normally bear two sterile florets, this being the first case known of the presence of a second sterile floret in any member of the Paniceae. In *Panicum amalurum* Hitchc. & Chase and in species of *Ichnanthus* the glumes are sometimes multiplied but in these there is no fertile floret, a terminal staminate floret only being present.—KATHARINE D. KIMBALL, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Dept. Agric.

The New York Botanical Garden is at present engaged in the preparation of a descriptive guide to the collections in the economic museum. In the course of its preparation, we have found so many omissions of common and important articles that we are

*See Hitchcock, Journ. Washington Acad. Sci. 9: 35. 1919.

making a special effort to complete the list before printing the Guide. It would be a great favor if readers of TORREYA would either collect for us such of our desiderata as may occur in their respective localities or notify us where they can be obtained.

The following are desired for preservation in the fresh state in a mixture of one part of formalin to sixteen of water. They may either be placed in the solution at once, in ordinary fruit jars with the tops securely screwed down, and suitably labeled with name, locality, date and name of collector, or they may be sent to us wrapped in paraffin paper, provided they can arrive in a fresh condition.

Wild leek (*Allium tricoccum*) plants bearing their bulbs.

All wild gooseberries.

Wild red currant.

The sand blackberry.

Vanilla grass (*Savastana odorata*).

Sorghum cane, sugar and molasses.

All huckleberries and blue berries of the south and southeastern states.

Mitchella repens in fruit.

Chiogenes in fruit.

Wild cranberry in fruit.

Batodendron arboreum in fruit.

Ripe olives on the branch.

Yucca baccata fruit.

Chinquapin twigs with ripe burs.

Wintergreen berries on the stem.

Orontium aquaticum, fruiting tops.

The following may be sent in in the natural condition as collected:

Rhizome of *Dryopteris marginalis*.

Roots of *Asclepias tuberosa*.

Roots of the wild chicory plant.

Cultivated plants of the large horse sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*).

Bulbs of *Calochortus*, any species.

Yucca baccata roots.

Eurotia lanata, dried and bundled.

Atriplex patula, dried and bundled.
Tubers of *Psoralea esculenta* on the plant.
Tubers of *Solanum Fendleri* on the plant.
Tubers of *Solanum Jamesii* on the plant.
Tubers of *Hoffmanseggia* on the plant.
Grain of wild rice in the hull.
The same, cleaned.
Chufas, about two pounds.

Each specimen will be placed in the cases prominently labeled with the name of the donor and the same acknowledgment will be made in the printed Guide Book.—H. H. RUSBY, *Hon. Curator*

Dr. Henry Allen Gleason has been appointed the First Assistant of the Director of the New York Botanical Garden, succeeding Dr. W. A. Murrill, who has been transferred to the new position of Supervisor of Public Instruction.

Camillo Schneider, whose botanical explorations in China were cut short by the war, and who has been studying *Salix* at the Arnold Arboretum, recently visited the Field Museum at Chicago, the New York Botanical Garden, the Brooklyn Botanic Garden and other institutions. Mr. Schneider has been working on the native American willows, of which he reports the number of probable wild hybrids to be very great.